VOLUME I.

WASHINGTON, D. C., TUESDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 6, 1855.

NUMBER 94.

THE DAILY AMERICAN ORGAN

gainst the insidious wiles of foreign influence-ure you to believe me, fellow-citizens—the jeal of a free people ought to be constantly swake history and experience prove, that foreign in-is one of the most baneful foes of a republican ment."—Washington.

has the right to control the conscience or direct
the conduct of a freeman, occupies a position which
is totally at war with the principles of freedom of
opinion, and which is mischievous in its tendency,
and which principle, if carried into practice, would
prove wholly destructive of our religious and civil
liberty.

5. That the Bible in the hands of every free citizen is the only permanent basis of all true liberty
and genuine equality.

6. That the intelligence of the people is necessary to the right use and the continuance of our
liberties, civil and religious; hence the propriety
and importance of the promotion and festering of
all means of moral and intellectual culture by some
adequate and permanent provision for general education.

Second. We shall advocate the passage of a stringent law by Congress to prevent the im-migration hither of foreigners, who are either countries from which they come, all such forigners of these classes as may, in violation of send hither such classes of its subjects, immediate and ample satisfaction for such outrage, and a proper indemnity against the repetition

Third. We shall oppose the election or ap-continent of any foreign-born citizen to any of trust, honor or emolument, under the do the opinion, that the native-born citizens of the United States have the right to govern the and of their birth; and that all immigrants ment of life, liberty and property, under our institutions, without seeking to participate in the enaction, administration, or execution of

adoption of such an amended form of an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and to be administered to all persons

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The following preamble and resolutions, adopted at a mass meeting of the citizens of Washington, on the 27th day of September last, present the general sentiments of the "American party" in this city, and will doubtless be read with interest by the friends of American principles throughout the country, to wit:

TRAVEL. For Baltimore.
The cars leave daily at 6 and 8% A. M., and 8 and P. M.

Street daily at I A. M., and 8 o'clock, P. M. Fare \$5.50.

For Lessburg.

The stage leaves Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Office, United States Hotel.

California Steamers.

The regular mail steamers leave New York on the 5th and 90th of each month. Persons desirous of writing from this city should mail their letters on the 3d and 18th of each month.

The Post Office.

The Northern and Eastern Mail is opened at 8 o'clock A. M., and half past 7 P. M.; closes at 4 P. M. and 9 P. M.

The Great Sonthern Mail is opened at 8 A. M., and closes at 6 P. M. The Southern Mail, as far South as Wilmington, North Carolina, arrives at half past 3 P. M., Closes at 9 P. M.

The Northwestern Mail is opened at half past 3 P. M., The Northwestern Mail is opened at half past 3 P. M.

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AN ACT to establish a court for the in of claims against the United Str

AN ACT to establish a court for the investigation of claims against the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a court shall be established, to be called a court of claims, to consist of three Judges, to be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and to hold their offices during good behavior; and the said court shall hear and determine all claims founded upon any law of Congress, or upon any regulation of an Executive department, or upon any contract, express or implied, with the Government of the United States, which may be suggested to it by a petition filed therein, and also all claims which may be referred to said court by either House of Congress. It shall be the duty of the claimant in all cases to set forth a full statement of the claim, and of the action thereon in Congress or by any of the departments if such action has been had; specifying, also, what person or persons are owners thereof or interested therein, and when and upon what consideration such person or persons became so interested. Each of the said Judges shall receive a compensation of four thousand dollars per annum, payable quarterly from the Treasury of the United States, and shall take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and discharge faithfully the duties of his office.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That a solicitor for the United States, to represent the government before said court, shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. It shall be the duty of said solicitor to prepare all cases on the part of the government for hearing before said court, and to argue the

court at the time of taking said oath, or in a case thereafter to be submitted to said court, such per-son shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and, on con-viction thereof, shall be subjected to the same pains penalties, and disabilities which now are or shall be hereafter by law prescribed for withil and

pains, penalties, and disabilities which now are or shall be hereafter by law prescribed for wilful and corrupt perjury.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That said court shall keep a record of their proceedings, and shall, at the commencement of each month during the session of Congress, report to Congress the cases upon which they shall have finally acted, stating in each the material facts which they find established by the evidence, with their opinion in the case, and the reasons upon which such opinion is founded. Any judge who may dissent from the opinion of the majority shall append his reasons for such dissent to the report; and such report, upon the such property of the solicitor and of the claimant, which shall accompany the report, upon being made to either House of Congress, shall be printed in the same manner as other public documents. And said court shall prepare a bill or bills in those cases which shall have received the favorable decision thereof, in such form as, if enacted, will earry the same into effect. And two or more cases may be embraced in the same bill, where the separate amount proposed to be allowed in each case shall be less than one thousand dollars. And the said court shall transmit with said reports the testimony in each case, whether the same shall receive the favorable or adverse action of said court.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That said re-

testimony in each case, whether the same shall receive the favorable or adverse action of said court.

Bec. 3. And be it further enacted. That said reports, and she bills reported as aforesaid, shall, if not finally acted upon during the session of Congress to which the said reports are made, be continued from session to session and from Congress to Congress until the same shall be finally acted upon, and the consideration of said reports and bills shall, at the subsequent session of Congress, be resumed, and the said reports and bills shall, at the subsequent session of Congress, be resumed, and the said reports and bills be proceeded with in the same manner as though finally acted upon at the session when presented.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted. That the claims reported upon adversely shall be placed upon the calendar when reported, and if the decision of said court shall be confirmed by Congress, said decision shall be conclusive; and the said court shall not, at any subsequent period, consider said claims, unless such reasons shall be presented to said court as, by the rules of common law or chancery in suits between individuals, would furnish sufficient ground for granting a new trial.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted. That it shall be the duty of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, within a reasonable time after the passage of this act, to appropriate such rooms in the Capitol at Washington, for the use of said court, as may be necessary for their accommodation, unless it shall appear to the Speaker that such rooms cannot be appropriated without interfering with the business of Congress; and in that event the said court shall procure, at the city of Washington, such rooms as may be necessary for the convenient transaction of their business.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted. That said court shall have power to call upon any of the departments for any information or papers it may deem necessary, and have the use of all recorded and printed reports made by the committees of